

# KAISER AND SON SIGN AWAY TITLE

LONDON, Nov. 10.—2:04 p. m.—Emperor William signed a letter of abdication Saturday morning at the German grand headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Hindenburg, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Crown Prince Signs.  
The German crown prince signed his renunciation to the throne shortly afterward.

It is believed that King Ludwig of Bavaria, and King Frederick August of Saxony also have abdicated. The emperor and the former crown prince were expected to take leave of their troops on Saturday but nothing has been settled regarding their future movements.

The emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document only when he received the news of the latest events in the empire.

Serious food difficulties are expected in Germany owing to the stoppage of trains. The council of the regency will take the most drastic steps to re-establish order.

Chancellor Ebert said he would endeavor to fortify the freedom which the people had won. He begged support in the hard work ahead and appealed for co-operation in the country and cities in the problem of provisioning.

Herr Ebert in his proclamation said that Prince Maximilian of Baden, had transferred the chancellorship to him, all the secretaries of the state having given their consent. The new government, he added, would be in agreement with the various parties.

Before placing his signature to the document, an urgent message from a cabinet member of the cabinet without portfolio, was handed to the emperor. He read it with a shiver. He then signed the paper, saying: "It may be for the good of Germany."

## BAVARIA ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

Social and Political Reforms to  
Take Place at Once in  
New Republic.

AMSTERDAM, Friday, Nov. 8.—The proclamation issued at Munich in behalf of the council of workers, soldiers and peasants, which constituted itself into a diet, announcing a republic had been formed in Bavaria, declared that "the Democratic and Socialist republic of Bavaria has the strength to realize a peace for Germany, preserving that country from the worst."

The proclamation after promising a constituent assembly to be elected by all adult men and women, says that Bavaria will make Germany ready for a league of nations.

It then continues: "The present revolution is needed to complete the self-government of the people before enemy armies stream across our country or before troops should, after the armistice, bring about chaos."

"The council will insure strict order. Soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of soldiers' councils. Officers acquiescing in the altered situation will not be hindered in their duties."

"We reckon on the co-operation of the entire population. All officials will remain at their posts."

"Fundamental social and political reforms will immediately commence."

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 9.—Delegates of the revolutionary German army arrived in Berlin on Friday, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company. They conferred for several hours with the minister of marine and with members of the reichstag majority parties.

It is stated that Hugo Haas, Social leader in the reichstag, has the situation at Hamburg in hand.



SERG. LILLIAN RUSSELL.

Star of the stage, famed for beauty and voice, Lillian Russell now bears the rank of sergeant in the U. S. Marine Corps, the highest accorded to women in military service, and wears the uniform just designed for them.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Professor Lammasch, the Austrian premier, has received official notification, says a dispatch from Vienna, that Poland has assumed sovereignty over Galicia.

Galicia is a crownland of Austria-Hungary north of the Carpathians. It has an area of 30,307 square miles and in normal times had a population of some 7,000,000.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 9.—(Via London, Nov. 10.—12:55 p. m.)—The Social-Democratic party is interceding with the people's government. The guards which had been stationed at the public offices and other buildings have been withdrawn.

Freidrich Ebert (vice-president of the Social-Democratic party) is carrying on the chancellorship.

With the Allied Forces in Belgium, Saturday, Nov. 9.—(By the Associated Press).—There are many indications that the Germans do not intend to make a protracted stand this side of Brussels and Charleroi.

## TROOPS GO OVER TO THE PEOPLE

Revolution in Berlin Striking  
Victory—General Strike  
Stops All Work at Shops

BASEL, Switzerland, Nov. 10.—An official dispatch received by the Havas agency from Berlin today says:

"Official. The revolution has resulted in a striking victory almost without the effusion of blood."

"A general strike was declared this morning. It brought a cessation of work in all workshops at about ten o'clock."

"A regiment of Nuremberg chasseurs passed over to the people. Other troops rapidly followed their action."

"The Alexander regiment after hearing a declaration by Deputy Wells, went over to the revolution."

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Nov. 9.—German guard vessels in the mine fields of the Great Belt and Little Belt have left their stations. The crews waited for the officers to leave the vessels and then hoisted the red flag.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Nov. 9.—The Danish frontier is being guarded by the German soldiers' council. This is being done, it is stated, in order to prevent the escape of rich people, generals and other high officers.

All national cockades and the eagle on the helmets of soldiers have been removed, being replaced by a red band.

The wearing of the iron cross has been strictly prohibited.

## GERMAN STATES TO BE REPUBLIC

One After Another Proclaiming  
Independence and Announcing Their Policies.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—11:55 a. m.—Schleswig-Holstein, the Prussian province which formerly belonged to Denmark, is to be proclaimed an independent republic, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Nov. 9.—An official dispatch from Darmstadt, capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, announces that the Grand Duke of Hesse has decreed the formation of a council of state to take over the business of the government "until a final settlement of the questions arising from the present situation."

LONDON, Nov. 10.—11:59 a. m.—Leipzig, the largest city in Saxonia, Stuttgart, the capital of Wurttemberg, and Cologne and Frankfurt, have joined the revolution, according to reports from the Danish frontier, telegraphed here by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. The soldiers' council at Stuttgart, Cologne and Frankfurt have decided to proclaim a republic.

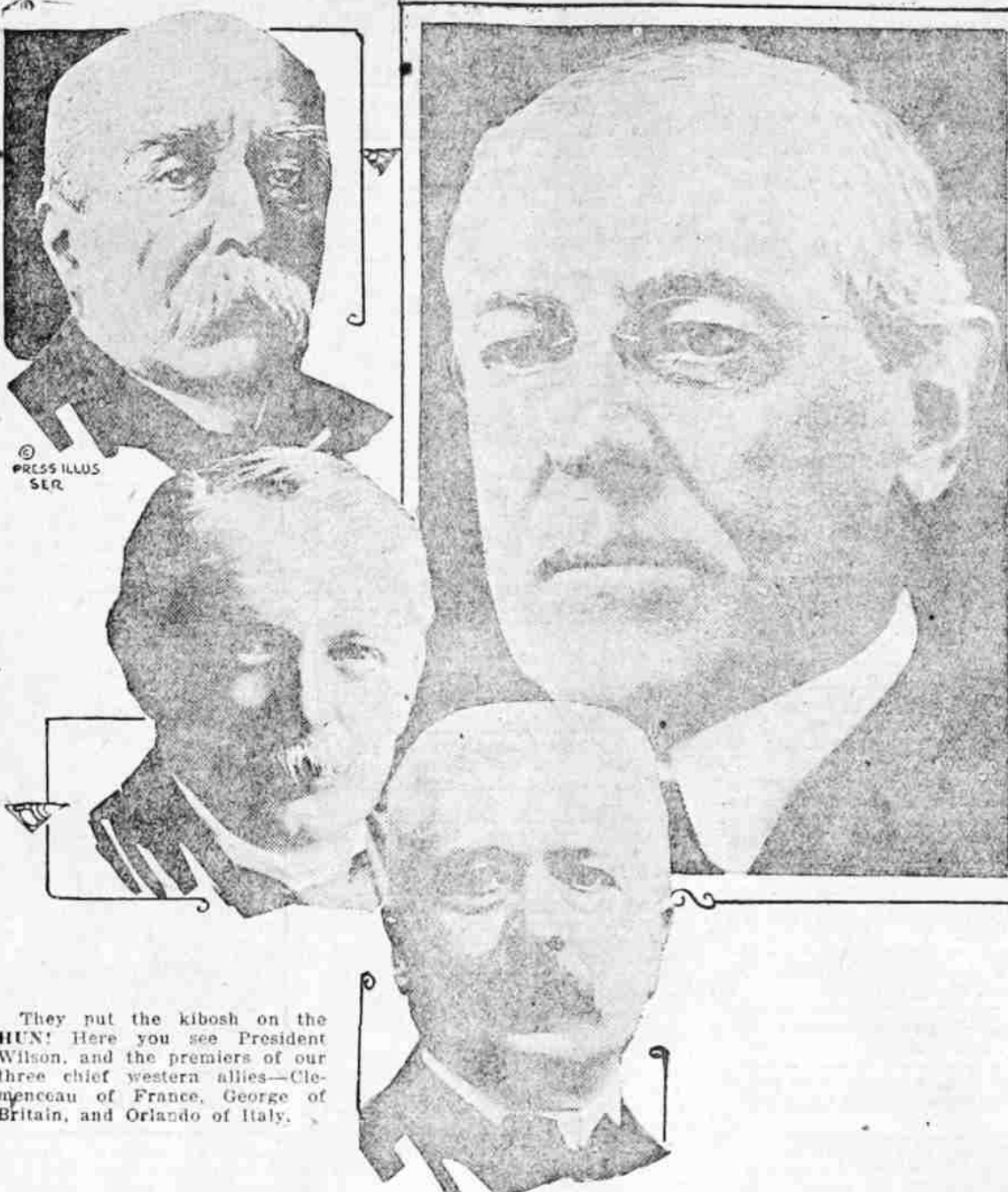
ALBERT BALLIN DIES.  
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Albert Ballin, general director of the Hamburg-American Steamship company, died suddenly Saturday, according to an announcement made in Berlin.

Read the Classified Ads.  
Read the Classified Ads.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—5:10 p. m.—Essen, where the great steel works are situated, is reported to be in the hands of the revolutionaries, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph company.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—The railway stations in the entire industrial districts of Germany from Dortmund to Duisburg have been occupied by the soldiers' council, according to a dispatch from Essen. There were no disorders.

## THE BIG FOUR OF VICTORY!



They put the kibosh on the HUN! Here you see President Wilson, and the premiers of our three chief western allies—Clemenceau of France, George of Britain, and Orlando of Italy.

# GERMAN PEOPLE'S NEW GOVERNMENT

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 9.—Via London, Nov. 10.—The text of the statement issued by the German people's government reads:

"In the course of the forenoon of Saturday the formation of a new German people's government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily, went over to the new government."

People to Be Orderly.  
"The leaders of the deputations of the Social-Democratic party declared they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accord with the people's government, intercede in favor of the maintenance of order."

Thereupon, in the offices and public buildings the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn.

"The business of the imperial chancellor is being carried on by the Social-Democratic party, Herr Ebert."

"It is presumed that apart from the representatives of the recent majority group three independent Social-Democrats will enter the future government."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—The Rheinisch Westfalen Zeitung of Essen announces that Ebert, the capital of the principality of Luebeck, is in the hands of the soldiers' council. Many persons both civilians and military, have been shot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—If the revolutionary government in Germany definitely repudiates the authority of the German armistice commissioners now within the Allied lines, the belief here is that the revolt spreading through the enemy country will not prevent General Foch from accepting the signatures of the envoys and proceeding to put the armistice conditions into effect.

In an extra edition of the Vorwaerts the official organ of the Social-Democratic party in Germany, the following call for a general strike was published:

"The workmen's and soldiers' council of Berlin has decided upon a general strike. All the factories are at a standstill."

"The necessary administration of the people will be maintained. A large part of the garrison has been closed and bodies of troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the workmen's and soldiers' council."

"The movement will be guided in common by the Democratic party of Germany and the Independent Social-Democratic party of Germany, the workmen's and soldiers' council will take charge of the maintenance of quiet and order. Long live the social republic."

(Signed) "Workmen's and Soldiers' Council."

From all parts of the German empire news is being received regarding similar revolutions which almost everywhere remain within the bounds of economic order.

According to official information the armistice delegation came with full powers and is authorized to sign the armistice terms, although it elected to send a courier back to grand headquarters before acting. Moreover, the object of the revolution is assumed to be peace and since the signing of the armistice is the shortest road to immediate peace, it is thought the revolutionaries will not seek to interfere.

If there should be a repudiation of the envoys, or if what is happening in Berlin should delay an answer beyond the time allowed by Marshal Foch, 11 o'clock tomorrow, the American and Allied terms would continue their advance and hostilities probably would end only through the surrender of individual military units in the field.

to London, Nov. 10.—1:25 p. m.—Deputy Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists in the reichstag, in a speech, said:

"The Kaiser and the crown prince have abdicated. The dynasty has been overthrown. It is a splendid victory for the German people."

"Herr Ebert has been charged with formation of a new government, in which all shades of the Social-Democratic party are to participate."

"Only decrees from the government bearing the signature of Herr Ebert have validity. Only orders from the minister for war bearing the counter signature of the Social-Democrat, acting assistant, are official."

Deputy Scheidemann exhorted the crowd to keep calm and to avoid incidents.

Deputy von Tharr and some soldiers spoke from a motor lorry. A delegate from the corps of officers of the guard battalion announced that the officers were on the side of the people. Stormy applause and jubilation accompanied the speech.

## GERMAN WAR REPORT.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Via London.—The German official statement issued today regarding military operations on the western front says:

"Yesterday between the Scheldt and the Meuse the enemy followed our movements beyond Ronse, Lauze, St. Guislain, Meuseberg, Trelow and over the Sormonne river, west of Charleville."

"On the eastern Meuse heights and on the plains of the Woerwe many attacks of the Americans were repulsed."

Read the Classified Ads.  
Read the Classified Ads.

## Down und Ouidt



Hindenburg, Ludendorff, (top left) and Mackensen (lower left) have seen their vaunted militarism crushed to earth (never to rise again) by the might of the world's democracies.

## ALL PASSENGERS SAVED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—All persons known to have been on board on the American steamer Saetia sunk yesterday morning off the Maryland coast, have been saved. Additional survivors landed at Cape May today brought the number to 85, accounting for everybody on the ship's list.

# FALL OF A GREAT EMPIRE

Barbarous Huns Surrender Under Most Bitter  
Terms Ever Promulgated

## GERMANY SURRENDERS.

Germany has surrendered, the Kaiser and the House of Hohenzollern the proud Bavarian and Hapsburg dynasties have been made to bite the dust in spite of their oft-repeated assertions that they would never accept terms humiliating to their great nation. But, today witnesses the fall of the German empire and all her allies, their dream of world domination vanished and seething anarchy, dire poverty and distress are the reward of the unholy war they waged.

The Kaiser now leaves the great and prosperous country over which he ruled, virtually ruined, after more than four years of the most barbarous war the world has ever known. With the passing from power of William Hohenzollern, all the heads of the governments of the central powers when they entered the war, have died or lost their thrones. The Sultan of Turkey and Francis Joseph have died, Ferdinand of Bulgaria has abdicated and his son who succeeded him gave up his throne when the nation rose against him, and Nicholas Romanoff, czar of all the Russias, was deposed. March, 1917, and murdered in July, 1918. Ernest August, Duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of the Kaiser, also has abdicated and renounced the rights of his house.

The instigated assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, Duchess of Hohenburg, at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, was the match with which the secret German intrigue, headed by the Kaiser and his war lords, started the world conflagration. On July 23 Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia, sharply denouncing anti-Austrian propaganda, and demanding prompt punishment of the assassins of Archduke Ferdinand.

On July 24th Russia joined Serbia in a request that Austria grant an extension of time for the reply to the ultimatum.

July 25th Serbia gave in to Austria on all points at issue, except participation of Austrian officers in investigation of conditions in Serbia; but Austria was not satisfied.

July 27th Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, proposed an international conference to bring about peace.

July 28th Austria and Germany refused Sir Edward Grey's proposal, Austria declaring war on Serbia and active hostilities began.

July 29th Austria bombarded Belgrade, Russia, Germany and France began active preparations for war, while the diplomats tried to localize the conflict.

July 30th Emperor William demanded that Russia cease her mobilization within twenty-four hours.

July 31st the Kaiser decreed martial law. Czar Nicholas, Emperor William and King George exchanged personal telegrams in an eleven hour attempt to stop the war.

August 1st Germany declared war on Russia.

August 2nd Russia's advance guard invaded Germany and Germany invaded France without waiting for formal declaration of war. The Germans entered Luxembourg, and Belgium, menaced by Germany, appealed to England for protection.

August 3rd the first sea fight of the war between Russian and German vessels in the Baltic was reported in the vicinity of the Aland islands. Sir Edward Grey declared England pledged to protect the coasts of France from attack, but he laid the question of declaring war before parliament.

August 4th England declared war against Germany and sent an order to the fleet to "capture or destroy the enemy." The Kronprinzessin Cecilie, with \$11,000,000 in gold in her cargo, found a refuge at Bar Harbor. President Wilson formally proclaimed the neutrality of the United States.

August 5th Belgium withstood the attacks of the invading Germans round Liege. President Wilson, acting under Article Three of The Hague convention, tendered his good offices to the nations at war. German mine layer Koenig Louise was sunk by British.

August 6th severe fighting around Liege fortifications; Germans reported driven back with heavy losses. British light cruiser Amphion sunk by mine in North sea. Austria declared war on Russia.

August 7th Germans entered Liege without reducing the forts. The Kaiser issued an appeal to his people. German cruisers Goeben and Breslau set out on a dash from San Salvador, Sicily, to take refuge ultimately in the Dardanelles, where the Turkish government took over the ships by purchase.

August 8th British troops were reported landing in French and Belgian ports. The French invaded southern Alsace and occupied Altkirch and Mulhausen. Austrian troops advanced toward Basel to co-operate with the Germans. Portugal announced herself as an ally of England. Italy reaffirmed neutrality. Fighting started between French and Germans in Vosges.

August 10th France declared war on Austria. The French retired from the Lorraine Front, Nov. 10, 5:30 p. m. (By The Associated Press).—The Second American army this morning launched its initial attack in Lorraine. Its objectives were limited. The villages of St. Hilaire and Marcheville were captured as also were a number of woods.

## PROCESSIONS OF ALL CLASSES MARCH THROUGH BERLIN STREETS.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 9.—(German Wireless to London, Nov. 10.—1:10 p. m.)—With regard to the incidents of November 9 in Berlin the semi-official telegraph bureau, working under the control of the workmen's and soldiers' council, issued the following reports:

"This morning at 9 o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial undertakings again commenced the strike. Processions came from all the suburbs to the center of the city. Red flags were carried at the head of the processions in which marched armed soldiers and all classes."

"The first procession arrived from the Akerstrass and Brunnestrass. As a preliminary the soldiers and officers were urged to remove their cockades and epaulettes. In the majority of cases this took place voluntarily."

"There was a general fraternization of soldiers and workmen. The workmen penetrated the barracks where they received an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers."

"The military occupants of factories mingled in common with the workers, left the works and treated with them in common."

"So far as is known the only clash between the masses and armed forces took place on the occupation of the so-called 'cockshafers' barracks. That was a guard of fusiliers but only two officers fired."

"Three persons were killed and one was injured. This is to be regretted. The taking possession of a majority of the public buildings and establishments was completed without difficulty once it was clear that the military had gone over to the people."

Mulhausen. Collisions between French and Germans occurred at Longwy, Longuyon, Spincourt, and other places on the French northeastern frontier.

August 11th Germans penetrated into Belgium north and south of Liege. Fighting occurred around Tongres and St. Trond. The Germans bombarded Ponta-Mousson, between Metz and Nancy.

August 12th the German lines in Belgium extended beyond the Meuse. Huy was occupied by the Germans. Sharp engagements between the Germans and Belgians occurred at Haelen, Diest, Tirflemont. England declared war on Austria. The Russians crossed the Galician border.

August 13th an engagement occurred at Enghelze, north of Namur. Dutch troops were massed on their frontier.

August 14th the junction of the Belgian and French armies was affirmed. Sir John French, British commander-in-chief, was then in touch with the French war office.

August 15th Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding her withdrawal from the Far East. The Austrians entered Serbia at Losnitza on the Drina river and Sabac on the Save.

August 23rd Japan declared war on Germany.

Italy, Rumania and Greece joined the ever growing list of belligerents until twenty-two nations had declared war on Germany, each with grievances which more than justified them in taking up arms to save themselves from destruction by a ruthless enemy and the world from an unbearable condition. Today, the once great and prosperous German nation is crumbling apart like a house of cards while every other nation on the face of the earth is her avowed or silent enemy.

Finally, in April, 1917, after numerous atrocities, violations of international law, the sinking of American ships without warning, the inciting of all kinds of dastardly acts against the United States, together with the conspiracies of every possible kind by the paid servants and officials of Germany and the exchange of diplomatic notes in which the president sternly warned the German imperial government that they must suffer the consequences of their deeds, war was declared and the United States joined forces with the Allies to aid in bringing freedom and peace to the people of the world.

In just one year, six months and four days the American people have shown the autocrats what a united free people can accomplish.

The decision of the Kaiser to abdicate was probably hastened by the drastic terms of the armistice imposed by the supreme war council at Versailles and he undoubtedly preferred to renounce his throne rather than be a party to their acceptance.

## AMERICANS OPEN A NEW ATTACK

With the American Forces on the Lorraine Front, Nov. 10, 5:30 p. m. (By The Associated Press).—The Second American army this morning launched its initial attack in Lorraine. Its objectives were limited. The villages of St. Hilaire and Marcheville were captured as also were a number of woods.

Read the Classified Ads.  
Read the Classified Ads.